The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,490.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 3 6
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at 2000.

March 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	29	
" Carwar	1	
" Mangalore	31	
	April	
" Cannanore	1	
" Calicut	1	
" Beypore	1	
" Cochin	2	
" Tuticorin	3	
" Colombo	4	
Arrive Galle	5	
" Negapatam	8	
" Madras	11	
" Coconada	13	
" Vizagapatam	14	
" Bimlipatam	15	
" Gopalpore	15	
Arrive Calcutta	17	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Mysore, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

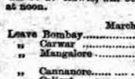
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.]



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 455 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 21st March 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	4
" Kurrachee	25	" Mahomerah	8
" Gwadur	26	" Fao	8
" Muscat	28	" Bushire	10
" Bunder Abbas	31	" Lingah	12
" Lingah	April 1	" Bunder Abbas	14
" Bushire	3	" Muscat	16
" Fao	5	" Gwadur	18
" Mahomerah	5	" Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	8	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 869 tons register, 160 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the 10th April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. 1. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, W. DAY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 20th instant,

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjuwell,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Veytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry

Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 12

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th March, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of obtaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ARIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafarrigue, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 29th March, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fils of Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steyskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste indiscriminately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of railway and picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adults, and not more than 5 travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez, and thence by Austrian Lloyd Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

CALYPSO ..... 1,123 Tons Register..... 15th March.
DIDO ..... 1,090 " ..... 31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship

DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bissett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam Ship

ALBATROSS, John Hewat, Commander, arrived from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside for their respective goods, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Hewat without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

F. VOOP & Co.,
Agents s. s. Albatross.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship

DRAGON, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside to receive delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain McCleroy without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCleroy will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents ship Dragon.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship PRINCE

OSCAR, a new BOAT, 18 feet long, with SAIL and AWNING complete. Also a young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG: to be seen on board the Ship. Apply to

Messrs. BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE.

4, Nesbit Lane.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very

reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN
AND
GYMNASTIC TROUPE,
IN
THEIR WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The following eminent Artists will appear:

MADAME HENRIQUES,
Premier Equestrian,
THE TWO LITTLE BOYS
JOHNNY and FRANK,
Mr. FRANK STEBBIN,
Mr. JOHN LUPROIL,
Mr. JAMES LUPROIL,
Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,
Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Mr. HARRY WILSON.
A SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES
AND
THE GREAT TRICK AND DANCING HORSE
GREY LEG.

Doors open 8-15; Performance commencing at 9 o'clock.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH 1870.

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF THE

CREDITORS OF THE COMPANY,

Who, it is hoped, from personal considerations, will be present.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
IN FULL FORCE.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Original).....Full Band
Opening Chorus (The Darkies' Holiday).....Company
M-o-o-n-l-i-g-h-t-s-h-i-n-e-s-t-o-n-i-g-h-t.....Dave Carson
The Daisy Valley (First time).....Mr. S. Herberte
Ten little Injuns.....Mr. O Deering
My Own, my Beautiful .....Mr. W. Burton
Come Home, Father .....Mr. S. Herberte.

Part First will terminate with

MOLL ROW! KWATCHK! PHUTT!
OR THE
JOLLY CATS,
BY DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .....Orchestra.

Part Second.

Ballad ..... "The Smiles of Fleeting Friendship."
Mr. W. BURTON.

AUNTY SMITH'S LECTURE ON
WOMAN'S RIGHTS,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia (Lucia) .....Artot.
Mons. Semeladis.

Grand Aria (La Figlia del Reggimento) .....Donizetti.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

By particular request
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his inimitable impersonation of the
BLUE TAIL FLY.

OVERTURE .....Orchestra

The Evening's Performance will conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled,

THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

For Characters see House Bills.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

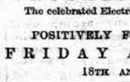
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH,
BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA OF
THE GREEN BUSHES
WILL BE REPEATED.

TOWN HALL.

RE-APPEARANCE OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
The celebrated Electro-Biologist and Electric Illusionist.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
18TH and 19TH MARCH.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.



THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Smith without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In consequence of the Holi Holidays, the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, convened for THURSDAY, 17th instant, is POSTPONED until MONDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle.

Chas. E. Ashley, } Liquidators, Goa Coffee
J. E. Dudley, } Company (Limited).

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant.

A. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of P. C.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 21st instant, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, GLAZING and other FEES on the Esplanade, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

For the amount of Fees to be levied, and other particulars, apply to

RAHADAS MUCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Girls of the ALEXANDRIA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION will take place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Esplanade, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the Chair will be taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Prizes will be distributed by Her Highness the Rance of Jamkhandee.

The presence of the Life Governors and Members of the Institution and of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in its object is requested.

DHIRAJRAM DALPATRAM,
Honorary Secretary A. N. G. E. Institution.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the SOCIETY, at the rate of Rs 88 (Rupees Eighty-eight) per share, WILL BE PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Society, No. 34 Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd March, instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 2 P.M. and on every following Wednesday during the ensuing month. Certificates should be delivered up when applying for payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the payment of the First Distribution of Assets are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.

Upon reading the Order dated the Twenty-sixth day of February last, and the Advertisement in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Bombay Sumachar," and the "Jame Jamsheed" of the Twenty-eighth February last, and the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the Third March, instant, hereunto annexed; and on reading the Certificate of the Creditors of the abovementioned Estate, and Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act XXVIII of 1865; and hearing Mr. Lynch, of the Firm of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Attornies for the said Trader, and no cause being shown to the contrary, I do order that the abovenamed Trader, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghcesta, be discharged, pursuant to the said Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act XXVIII of 1865. Dated this 15th day of March 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for the Trader.

TO BE LET, the airy ROOMS lately occupied by Mr. JAMESON as a dwelling, in Daly Building, Meadow Street.—Apply to Messrs DAVID SASSOON & Co.

15th March 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.—Pale and Dry SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres, Rheims. Rs. 30 per dozen.

J. NEUBERG.
Meadow Street.

MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE & MOSELLE
IMPORTED THROUGH
THE SUEZ CANAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
having made special arrangements as Agents for
MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.'s WINES,
are in a position to supply the finest Dry Sparkling Wines at the lowest rates, viz.:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s BEST BRAND, in original cases as landed, QUARTS, per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed, per dozen ...	40 0	44 0
Do. do. PINTS, in original cases of 2 dozen, as landed, per dozen	20 0	22 8
Do. do. examined and re-packed.....	21 8	24 0

Constituents will oblige by stating whether they require "ORIGINALS" or "RE-PACKED" Cases. In default of such instructions, up-country orders will be met with "re-packed," local orders with "original" cases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BAZAAR on behalf of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION WILL BE OPENED from half-past 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. on FRIDAY, and from 2 to 6 P.M. on SATURDAY next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Esplanade.

Contributions received up to the evening of THURSDAY.

DHIRAJRAM DALPATRAM,
Honorary Secretary, A. N. G. E. Institution.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

Air Cushions and Pillows, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
Binocular Glasses, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Camp Chairs (folding, light and strong), from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.
Cigars and Cheroots, Cocoanuts, Manilla, Trichinopoly, &c., of the first qualities only.
Cocoa Paste; Coffee Essence, from as. 12 to Rs. 2.
Compendious Games, containing in moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique, Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Rare Game complete, with guides and markers for Bezique and Whist, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.
Corkscrews, Lever Knives, in variety; from as. 14 to Rs. 8.
Cutlery, of the best manufacture.
Dressing Bags, Cases, and Rolls, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Dram Flasks and Drinking Cups, from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 300.
Eau de Cologne and Toilet Vinegar, the original and genuine, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7.
Infant's Food, of the most approved kinds.
Liebig's Extract of Meat, (for which the Company are Sole Agents) in bottles and jars from 1 oz. to 1 lb.
Luncheon Baskets, completely fitted.
Milk, Condensed (Swiss) or Desiccated
Overland Trunks and Portmanteaus, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30.
Preserved Provisions,
Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
Pipes and Tobacco, of various descriptions.
Pocket Canteens and Sandwich Cases, in the most compact forms.
Purses and Pocket Books, of the most convenient and secure forms.
Railway Rugs and Straps; a large choice.
Soaps, Marine and Toilet, and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
Stationery.
Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
Travelling Bags, Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 200.
Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs, Champagnes, Brandies, &c. &c.
Writing and Tourist's Cases in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1849, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74	0
FINEST DRY, Extra Cold Foil,	"	"	36 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	"	"	32 0 " 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, Ditto	"	"	27 0 " 14 0
for Ball purposes			

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 36	0 19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil		" 32	0 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, Braunsberger		" 25	0 ...
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER		" 42	0 17 0
" " MARCOBRUNNER		" 34	0 ...
" " FORSTER TRAMINER		" 34	0 ...
" " RUDESHEIMER		" 26	0 14 0
" " HOCHHEIMER		" 23	0 12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	0 Rs. 16 0
Gold Capsule,		" 25	0 " 14 0
CHATEAU HAUZAN, Black capsule,		" 25	0 " 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule,		" 22	0 " 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,		" 22	0 " 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule,		" 18	8 " 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule,		" 17	0 " 9 0
MEDOC (Castenac), Red capsule,		" 15	8 " 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule,		" 13	8 ....
SAUTERNE, Red capsule,		" 22	0 " 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32	0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto		" 26	0 ....
MACON, ditto		" 21	0 ....
CHABLIS, ditto		" 22	0 ....

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	" 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	" 26
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" " Scotch	" 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

SHERRIES,

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	13 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	" 30	0
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24	8 14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	" 18	0 ...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
D'ARASCHINO DI ZARA	" 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,
WINE and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	Qts. Rs.	8 0
Do	"	qts "	9 0
Do (old)	"	qts "	10 8
Do do	"	qts "	12 0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	"	qts "	13 0
St. Julien do	"	qts "	13 0
Do do	"	pts "	7 8
High Wines from		Rs. 14	0 20 0
Sherries from		" 16	0 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do * *	"	"	25 0
Do 1 do *	"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

CALCUTTA.—10TH MARCH, 1870.

THE market for Government Securities was active and heavy business reported. In 4 per cents., one lot sold at Rs. 95-2 and several heavy amounts were bought, for orders, at Rs. 95-4 or 4-12 discount. Public Works 5 per cents. and 4½ per cents. of 1870 changed hands at Rs. 102-12 and 102-10. A sale of 5 per cents. of 1866-67 was made at Rs. 107-0. A large amount of 5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-12 was exchanged for 3 years' Debentures at Rs. 100-12. Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares at Rs. 200.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th March, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O.....	Rs.	32,08,215	12	8 decrease
,, at Branches.....		96,559	7	7 increase
Other Deposits		191	12	8 decrease
Bank Post Bills		36,597	8	1 decrease
ASSETS.				
Govt. Secs	Rs.	1,79,437	8	0 increase
Loans on.....		1,99,600	0	0 increase
Accts. of Credit on do		2,22,105	12	2 increase
Mercantile Bill Discounted'...		3,02,641	2	1 increase
Balances with other Banks ...		1,05,982	2	8 increase
Cash at Head Office.....		37,68,353	9	5 decrease
,, at Branches.....		4,67,187	0	1 decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Massey, Colonel, 95th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Fraser, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, on leave, from Mhow.

Gordon, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th March 1870.

Captain R. D. Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

(This cancels G. O. C. C. dated 21st February 1870, posting Captain Osborn to the 42nd Native Infantry, for duty.)

Captain A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 5th Native Infantry, for duty.

(This cancels G. O. C. C. dated 9th ultimo, posting Captain Hartshorne to the 41st Native Infantry, for duty.)

Captain J. M. Stewart, late 35th Native Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 21st Native Infantry, for duty.

The preparatory leave to Bombay, granted by G. O. C. C. 4th ultimo, to Lieutenant C. Garsia, Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Haly, C.B., will be held to have commenced on the 20th, instead of the 15th February, as therein notified.

The appointment of Lieutenant C. F Call, Royal Engineers, in the corps of Sappers and Miners, confirmed by G. O. C. C. 17th January 1870, is that of Doing Duty Officer, and not acting Doing Duty Officer as notified therein.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. Bisset, (Adjutant 23rd Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant W. Cotton, (C Battery, 19th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 14th February to the 14th March, to appear before a medical board

1st Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant and Local Captain R. Teale, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant F. C. Burton, (officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from the 3rd March to the 3rd April, to study the native language.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant T. A. Tharp, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel A. A. P. Browne, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 5th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. A. Nutt, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. Simpson, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion.)—Lieutenant C. H. St. Paul, for one month, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of departure.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel J. Barrett, (doing general duty at Peshawur,) to visit Rawul Pindee and Murree, from the 23rd February to the 23rd November, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1796.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant M. J. Moore, (Adjutant 12th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, from the 21st February to the 22nd March, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Late 1st European Bengal Light Cavalry.—Major G. A. Galloway, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, until the 15th March, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 2nd ultimo, p. 42.

Late 60th Native Infantry.—Captain C. H. Bergman, (Adjutant 19th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 1st March to the 1st April, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon E. P. Haward, to Bombay, from the 23rd February to the 22nd March, to appear before a medical board.

Addendum.—The appointment of Captain C. J. Hughes, 37th Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Rohilcund District, notified in G. O. C. C. 1st March 1869 was—in addition to his other duties.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 8th.)

The Honourable James Duncan Sim, C. S. I., was this day sworn a Member of Council for this Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Robert Staunton Ellis, C. B., Chief Secretary to Government, to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable George Noble Taylor is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service.

Major F. M. Raynsford of the Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, is allowed one month's preparatory leave.

Mr. James Grose, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to officiate as Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, during the absence of Mr. Hunter Blair on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own appointment.

Mr. Lewis McIver, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara.

Surgeon-Major George Ballile, M. D., to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College, during the employment of Dr. Bidie on other duty, or until further orders—with effect from the 3rd instant.

Mr. P. O'Ratigan, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, and Acting Executive Engineer, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Major Hankin, resigned.

Lieutenant M. Greer, R.E., Supernumerary Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. O'Ratigan.

Captain H. L. Prendergast, R.E., Acting Superintending Engineer of the second class, to act as Consulting Engineer for Railways, during the absence of Major Shaw Stewart on furlough, or until further orders.

Major G. M. Payne, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the first grade, to act as Superintending Engineer of the second class, during the absence of Colonel Boileau on furlough, or until further orders, and to be posted to the 8th Division.

Captain R. A. Roberts, R.E., to be Executive Engineer of the first grade, and to act as Superintending Engineer of the second class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Foord on furlough, or until further orders, and to be posted to the 5th Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. F. Farewell, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the first grade, to act as Superintending Engineer of the second class during the absence of Colonel Walker on furlough, or until further orders, and to be posted to the 7th Division.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Farewell.

Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Supernumerary Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. Paynter.

Lieutenant A. C. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Lieutenant Cumming.

Lieutenant D. McNeill Campbell, R.E., Supernumerary Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Smith.

Lieutenant R. R. E. Brockman, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Captain Goddard, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. J. Hannan, Acting Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Brockman, to complete the Establishment.

Lieutenant R. A. Livesay, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Captain Ross Thompson, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. R. W. Norris, Assistant Engineer of the third grade on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Livesay, to complete the Establishment.

Captain H. Bradley, R.E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Captain Lindsay, appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Mr. W. A. Goodchap, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Captain Smalley.

Lieutenant W. H. Cooker, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Mr. Goodchap.

Mr. G. D. Wybrow, Assistant Engineer of the third grade on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Cooker, to complete the Establishment.

Mr. C. J. Peters, Assistant Engineer of the third grade on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. Wilson, resigned, to complete the Establishment.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Captain G. V. Law, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, from the Coimbatore to the South Canara District.

Mr. E. H. Pringle, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, from special duty under Captain C. J. Smith, R.E., to Malabar.

The Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, resumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 7th instant.

The services of Lieutenant W. G. Camming, R.E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, for employment at Hyderabad.

The services of Major A. Drury, Nair Brigade, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major Richard Collyer Andree Marshall, of the Staff Corps, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Masulipatam and Ellore, vice Major L. H. Isaacs, who resigns the appointment.

Surgeon George Bidie, M.B., Officiating Principal Medical Storekeeper, to officiate as Secretary to the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, during the employment of Dr. Cornish on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from the 1st March 1870.

Surgeon Major George Ballile, M.D., to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper, during the employment of Surgeon Bidie on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from the 3rd March 1870.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Colonel R. A. H. Webb, C.S.I., of the Staff Corps, on furlough for six months, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Mason, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, on furlough for six months, and to embark from Bombay.

Surgeon J. Miller, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon to the Right Honourable the Governor, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain J. M. Kerr, Cadre 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant R. Stokoe, of the Infantry General List, Officiating Extra Wing Subaltern 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Penang.

MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service—

Majors Robert Renton and Edward Bannerman Ramsay—27th January 1870.

Majors James Langford Pearse and Goodson Adey—1st March 1870

Major Henry Clyde Fletcher and Charles William Cox—4th March 1870.

Major Henry Imlach Bett—5th March 1870.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years service—

Captains Henry Philip Hawkes and George John Davies Heath.—3rd March 1870.

Captains John Magoay and Joseph Johnstone Muir —9th March 1870.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 13 years' service—

Lieutenants Henry Marsh Septemus Magrath and Edmund Henry Eyre—4th March 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 1.)

Mr. J. Beames to be Secy. to the Local Comm. of Pub. Instrn. at Balasore.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Assist. Mag. and Coll., Mymensing, is transferred to Tipperah, with the powers of a Mag. and Depy. Coll.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to officiate as Mag. and Coll. of Sylhet, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. F. Meres to officiate as Jt. Mag. and Depy. Coll. of Bauleah.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott to officiate as Mag. and Coll. of Dinagepore, 2nd grade.

Mr. H. Beveridge to officiate as Mag. and Coll. of Backergunge, 1st grade.

Mr. D. G. Caddy, Ass. of Income Tax, Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence for three months in extension.

Mr. H. Hankey, Mag. and Coll. of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave of absence for three months.

Mr. S. Wauchope, C.B., Additl. Judge of Hooghly and Burdwan, is appointed to the temporary charge of the office of Judge of Hooghly, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Sylhet.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, C. S., is appointed Rev. Supt. of Canals in Bengal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Milbanke (s).....	Smith	Liverpool, Feb. 5.
15	Victoria Bridge	Laury	Mauritius, Jan. 26.
	Ayrshire	Rovenkliddl.....	Bangkok, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Napier	Tait	Rangoon.
	Bunhope (s)	Hutcheson ...	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Nymph ...	Moara ".....	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Khodabux, Row, to Calcutta via Madras.

Barque Yokohama, Blountt, to Calcutta via Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Breadalbane, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 10 Waverley (s) .....Bayses .....Liverpool, Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 10	Burmah (s).....	.....	.....
	Belpore	.....	.....
	Apelles.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 10 St. Michael .....Anderson .....Coast.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

PESKETT—March 11th, at Fort William, Surgeon-Major William Peskett, aged 49 years.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

NOTICE.—The RATE of ADMISSION to the FLOWER SHOW at the VICTORIA GARDENS, on THURSDAY the 17th inst., has been REDUCED to Rs. 10 per Ticket. Those applicants who have already obtained Tickets will be paid the difference in Tickets on application at the office in the Town Hall.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

THE composite measure, expounded by Mr Grant Duff, and entitled East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill, must, we suppose, be considered an improvement on the existing machinery of Government; but the clauses providing for the admission of natives to the Civil Service otherwise than by competitive examination, can only be regarded as a tag, having but little relation to the principal object of the bill. That object is to relieve the Indian Legislative Council of some burdens which should never have been thrown upon it, to restore somewhat the discretionary powers of local rulers having no Councils, and to set at rest all questions respecting the proper mode of procedure which should be followed when the Viceroy differs from his colleagues. We may dismiss the last, seeing the the actual and customary practice is simply declared to be legal. The two first changes are decided gains. It never was wise to clothe the Legislative Council of India with powers enabling it to pass sweeping enactments applicable to all parts of the country; nor could such a plan have been adopted, except during a hot fever fit when the nightmare of centralization sat most heavily upon the Solons who govern our destinies. No doubt they were actuated by the best intentions. We all know the charms with which what is called the reign of law enchants some minds; and the magic of a phrase has often unduly biassed the judgments of legislators and the opinions of nations. But nowhere more than in India is it manifest that one central organism is quite incompetent to deal with the varying circumstances of a vast empire which has been obtained by the forcible welding together of fifty different sets of peoples. It is obvious to the meanest capacity that processes suitable to one set are unsuitable to another, and that if you take away or materially weaken the power of local rulers to adapt laws and regulations to the facts, you run grave risk of passing enactments seriously injurious to the people whom they were intended to benefit and protect. Extreme centralization, whether in law-making or finance, implies that distant rulers are more familiar with the facts than those who are on the spot, and who, throughout their lives, have breathed the atmosphere of local circumstances. And these considerations have special reference to the great districts recently added to our dominion, and still afar off from anything like civilization, still unfit for that reign of law as it is understood by the philosopher and as it is applicable to an energetic, public-spirited, and homogeneous people. It is therefore wise to disencumber the Legislative Council of the burdensome task of making laws for these districts; and it is wise to throw the onus where it can best and most usefully be borne, that is, upon the local authorities. The bill empowers authorities, where there is no Legislative Council, to make laws and regulations, that these laws and regulations, practically decrees, should be subjected to the revision of the Viceroy in Council is only proper, but why should they be subject to revision by the Home authorities? How will that conduce to expedition in the transaction of business? How will it tend to encourage a sense of independence and responsibility in the Chief Commissioners and others? The tendency to refer everything home cannot but be most mischievous in its effects. A great body of law, like the Penal Code, a vital question like the tariff, a huge scheme involving the raising and outlay of enormous masses of capital, like the railway plans of the Supreme Government—these may fitly be referred home, since the Minister may have to defend them. But why send home every regulation deemed expedient for Burmah or the Punjab, for Oude or Central India? Cannot the local rulers, plus the high officers at the central seat of Government, be trusted to decide on the propriety of this or that decree which the exigencies of the moment or the common good may require. Reference home implies suspicion, or at least a sort of distrust, and distrust is not the stimulus most favourable to the exercise of administrative skill any where. It is an abatement to the value of the bill that the home authorities should be so jealous, and should insist on being the Dutch Deputies of Indian Government. Nevertheless we are thankful for small mercies, and rejoice to see a return in some slight degree to the methods of common sense and a recognition of the fitness of discretionary Government, even when fettered by the inevitable and benumbing process of a reference home. It is also wise to make a Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council, when that Council happens to sit within the territories entrusted to the subordinate officer—a privilege not likely to be enjoyed by any except the rulers of Bengal and the Punjab, unless the Council becomes nomadic.

The tag to the bill, grotesquely out of place, is the portion which provides for the admission of natives to the Civil Service. We have already discussed this question in various forms and at various times. We have stated our strong objections to any admission of natives to the Civil Service; and see no reason to withdraw one of them. At a superficial glance it did, indeed, seem that the mode now adopted would be perferable to any other; but on reflection we think it far worse than competition. Every system of selection, as Mr. Grant Duff reminds us, is terrestrial and not celestial, and of this one it may be said that the earthy exceed the heavenly elements. There is already favouritism and jobbery enough in the European Uncovenanted Service, and what height these evils will reach when the authorities who now assign appointments are able to select natives, no one can tell. Besides the clause does infringe the principle of competitive examination. The men who have entered by that door will feel justly aggrieved when men entering by another seize on posts of trust and emolument alloted to them. The practice cannot fail to create great dissatisfaction. At this moment there is a block to all promotion in the Bombay Civil Service, and many young men have no appointments at all, and little likelihood of getting them. They have been selected in an open arena, by complying with set conditions; they have left their homes to follow an Indian career; what will they not have a right to say if that career is forestalled and blocked up with intruders from without? It is, however, on grounds of high policy that we object to the entry of natives into the Civil Service. But the Imperial Government has willed it otherwise; it has adopted a policy which must degrade the Civil Service and finally destroy our rule; unless stronger men arise who see the facts clearly, and find a means of keeping in harmony with them.

THE foundation stone of the new Sailors' Home is to be laid to-morrow, Thursday, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy reached Calcutta from his tour in the Central Provinces at half-past seven on Thursday evening.

THE "Times" announces that the number of appointments to be made in the Civil Service of India this year is 25—viz., 17 to Bengal and 8 to the North-West Provinces, &c.

THE Government of India, we learn from the "Indian Daily News," has sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 65,000 to meet the charge of grain compensation for the district establishment of the Customs Department in Bombay, as recommended by the local Government.

THE Rajah of Jheend is, says the "Mofussillite," very undesirous of the honour of representing the Punjab Chiefs in the Council of the Viceroy for making Laws and Regulations. He will go to Calcutta if ordered by the Government of India, but otherwise he has, he says, lots of business of his own to attend to.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ABOLITION OF THE RANKS OF CORNET AND ENSIGN.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH.

MR. CARDWELL'S proposal for the abolition of the ranks of Cornet and Ensign is exciting great dissatisfaction in military circles. Mr. Cardwell in replying to Lord Eustace Cecil last night said he was aware that large pecuniary interests were involved in the question of over-regulation prices. In making the proposal relative to Subaltern Officers, it was neither his intention nor desire to raise that important question. The Army Agents always disclaimed any official knowledge of over-regulation prices. In replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Anson, Mr. Cardwell said that, owing to the great reductions recently made in the Army, the Reserve Fund was so diminished that the power of purchasing half-pay commissions had for the present ceased with the Bill. The debate on the subject will be continued. There is a general disposition to accept the Bill, subject to certain modifications.

Hon. Henry Berkeley, member of Parliament for Bristol, is dead.

A scheme has been submitted to the Œcumenical Council for defining the dogma of infallibility.

The Papal Government has been requested by the French Government to admit their representatives.

The transport Malabar has left Suez.

SECOND READING OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

Mr. Disraeli has accepted the second reading of the Irish Land Bill. He severely criticised its details.

Mr. Gladstone replied.

The second reading of the Bill has passed by 442 against 11 votes.

THE RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, in replying to Sir David Wedderburn, said that it was intended to entrust the construction of State Railways to the Public Works Department, now being re-organized for its new duties. He added that the Home Government would not interfere with India in its selection of Engineer officers for railway work.

Mr. Cardwell replied affirmatively to a question as to whether he intended to give 25 Lieutenant-Colonelcies, 50 Majorities, and 100 Captaincies, as promised in the army estimates, in accordance with the professional claims of officers, pursuant to precedent (established in 1866.)

The petition, asking for a decision by a judicial tribunal relative to the disputed balance of the Kirwee Prize Money, has been presented by Earl Derby in the House of Lords, and by Mr. Goldney in the House of Commons.

Kmmi (sic), of the Irish Bar, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week the following names appear :—The Marchioness Tweeddale, General Lister, and Sir Henry Light.

DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY OF BOURBON.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

A duel has taken place between Prince Henry of Bourbon and the Duke of Montpensier. Three shots were exchanged, when Prince Henry was shot in the forehead and killed instantaneously.

OBITUARY.

Count Montalam is dead.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

SIR R. TEMPLE'S BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH.

IT is generally expected that Sir Richard Temple will make his financial statement on Monday the 28th instant.

THE KATTYAWAR CHIEFS AND THE DUKE'S VISIT.

IT is reported that a suggestion has been made to some of the Kattyawar Princes to devote the fund raised by them to commemorate H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, to the erection of a new building for the Elphinstone School in Bombay. The proposal may well astonish, and we almost doubt the accuracy of the report that traces it to the quarter from which it is said to have originated. The Nestor of Bhownugger was not slow to see its unfairness to the natives of his own province, and has objected to such a misappropriation. The want of a well equipped High School in the peninsula is what compels all who can afford it to come to Bombay for their education, and what prevents all who cannot afford the great expense of pursuing their education here, from attaining a position among the educated. Kattyawar is making rapid strides, but she is still far behind, and what she especially wants is one or two thoroughly equipped High Schools so well endowed as to afford instruction at a very low rate to all their pupils. And the tendency in this country being so much to leave an institution to its own resources when once started, we would rather see one really good and complete High School than three or four half-endowed, poorly equipped, smaller ones. One would encourage the demand for others afterwards, and form a model for them. We trust the Chiefs will leave Bombay to form its own memorial and see that their own people in their own country have cause to remember with gratitude the visit to India of our Royal Prince.

THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.

THERE could hardly be a more appropriate memorial of the visit of Capt. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to this great city than the inauguration of a new Sailors' Home. Second only to one or two cities in the Empire in the number of its population, with its maritime importance daily increasing, Bombay is the Liverpool of the East, and everything tending to increase its resources as a great port should of necessity be carefully cultivated. Among these should certainly be numbered adequate shelter on the island for seamen. Hitherto Bombay has never possessed a "Home" suitable to the requirements of its maritime population, and although under the present good management the most is now made of its capabilities, yet the building now used is lamentably deficient in the essentials of such an institution.

It is very satisfactory, therefore, to learn that the Seamen's Friend Association are now in a position to proceed with the erection of a building which, it is hoped, will enable them to meet the requirements of the port. As previously stated in the *Bombay Gazette*, His Highness the Gaekwar has been pleased to commemorate the Duke's visit to the presidency town by a gift of Rs. 2,00,000, to be devoted towards the expense of providing the new home; the Government give a site, and with the funds previously available, the Association will be in a position to proceed with the work directly the foundation stone has been laid—a ceremony at which the the Duke of Edinburgh has kindly consented to preside to-morrow. This satisfactory state of affairs is in a very great measure owing to the energetic action and the warm personal interest taken in the subject by H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, to whom the thanks of the committee are eminently due. We should add that the members of the committee of the Association are Mr. W. G. Hall, president, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Capt. Robinson, I.N., Captain G. F. Henry, Captain J. Dixon, Captain F. Blackmore, Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. J. D. Freeman, Rev. C. T. Wilson, and Lieut. W. T. Crockett, Honorary Secretary, all of whom have exerted themselves much on behalf of the Association.

In view of the laying of the foundation stone of the new building, which is to be called the "Alfred Sailors' Home"—a few particulars with regard to the past history of the "Home" may be found interesting.

Established, we believe, before the commencement of the present century, the "Bombay Seamen's Friend Association's" objects, down to the year 1837, were—(ONLY) "to encourage the performance of Divine worship and the regular preaching of the Gospel in the harbour; to circulate Bibles and Tracts, and to use whatever other means may appear calculated to advance the religious interests of seamen." No doubt some good was done by the society in this way, but it was not until just before the setting in of the rainy season of 1837 that the subject of making the society useful to sailors in a more worldly sense was brought before the committee in a practical form; and after some consideration, a sub-committee was appointed to arrange the details of a "Sailors' Home." Whilst they were settling matters, a violent hurricane passed over Bombay (the memorable hurricane of June 15th) causing the total destruction of several ships then lying in the harbour. By that catastrophe, a large number of sailors were rendered destitute, and the Association, finding the necessity for a Home emergent, became the tenants on the 1st July 1837, of a bungalow situated near the Baboola Tank; this was at once opened as a temporary "Home," and as many as 80 distressed mariners were admitted into it. As the position of this house, and its distance from the Fort, made it impossible for the society to carry out the objects in view, the premises were given up after five and six lacs of rupees; but at the request of the committee he modified his plans, and, setting aside altogether the proposal for including the offices of the Shipping Master and Registrar of Seamen, and simply providing for a building capable of accommodating about 126 men and officers, together with residences for the superintendent of the establishment and his staff, his calculations were of a much more modest amount.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

Two royal tigers were disposed of, one near Santaverry by Mr. Porter, the other near Maddageri by Captain C. S. Blair—last week.—*Bangalore Herald*, March 10.

IT has been whispered in the dome of the Post Office that Mr. Dove is to revert to his former appointment as Post-Master-General of Bengal, and that Mr. F. R. Hogg, the present Post-Master-General, is to occupy the post vacated by the former officer. This arrangement is expected to take place about a week hence.—*Indian Daily News*, March 12.

THE great fortified military post to have been constructed at Mooltan, and for the construction of which materials have been being collected for upwards of a year, is not to be, and the large quantities of bricks, &c., accumulated on the proposed site are to be made over to the Sind and Mooltan State Railway. This will be one of the "savings" effected by those changes "in the geographical distribution of the Army" on which the Duke of Argyll in his despatch of 27th September last has congratulated the Government of India. A similar fortification was or is in course of construction at Peshawur, but we have not heard whether it is to be proceeded with, or not.—*Mofussilite*, Mar. 10.

A MOST daring robbery was committed in this cantonment on Sunday night at the house of Dr. Amesbury. The thieves seem to have been three in number, and to have entered the house by the bathroom, whence they obtained access to Mrs. Amesbury's dressing room, where there was a lamp burning, and where they appear to have deliberately sorted the contents of five large boxes packed for the hills, taking away every thing worth taking. Luckily there was no plate or jewelry in the boxes. The thieves made another assortment of their spoil in the compound close to the Police Chowkey, leaving on the ground a few articles. They were traced up the nullah nearly as far as General Beatson's house where their tracks were lost. The articles stolen amount in value to about Rs. 800. Although Dr. and Mrs. Amesbury were sleeping in the next room, they were not disturbed. The police were on the ground early in the morning, and it is to be hoped will give a good account of the scoundrels.—*Ibid.*

A HUGE crocodile, apparently about twenty feet in length made its appearance in the Pondicherry roads on Tuesday last (March 8) where it still remains exciting no small astonishment among the inhabitants of the town, who congregate in large numbers on the beach and the pier to watch its movements. The scaly monster paddles about on the surface of the water between the ships and the beach unmistakably quite at sea as to its own whereabouts. It is supposed to have been drawn by the current from the mouth of some river in the neighbourhood, but no animal of such a ferocious size has been heard of in the district before. The catamaran men and masulah boatmen keep at a respectful distance from the visitor and although it has frequently been fired at, the shots seem to have no effect on the creature beyond making him dive under water for a short time. Should the crocodile come on ract with a shark in its cruise there will doubtless be a terrific combat between the rival powers.—*Madras Mail.*

THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common with several others who take an interest in the project for a new Home for sailors in our great commercial city, I have been waiting to hear if any arrangements will be made to represent, on the occasion of the laying the foundation stone by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on Thursday next, those for whose benefit it is intended. An assembly of sailors, both of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, might easily be gathered in spite of work and its necessities, and this would add both a fitting *eclat* and graceto the occasion, and also afford pleasure to His Royal Highness and the visitors who may assemble, while the sympathy evoked by the interesting re-union would not be without its benefits both ashore and afloat, and may long exist in many pleasing reminiscences. Permit me then, though the notice is short, to express a hope that those who to-day (as well as several times since the Duke's arrival) have made our noble Harbour so gay with bunting and lively with their brilliant fireworks and hearty cheers, may be permitted by their commanders and the authorities concerned, to cluster around their Royal Sailor Prince and cheer, as they only can do, when he lays the foundation stone of the new Sailors' Home.

A SAILORS' FRIEND.

Bombay, 15th March.

THE CASE OF MAJOR PARISH!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In accordance with the wishes of many friends and well-wishers, I will now, with your kind permission, give as concisely as possible a short history of my case.

Towards the close of the year 1861, or at the commencement of the following one, a circular from the Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, was sent to the officers of the Bengal Artillery requesting all those who wished to volunteer for the Royal Artillery to enter their names in a certain column, whilst for those who wished to remain in the Local Service a separate column was allotted. I elected to remain in the latter service: and fully ten per cent. of my brother officers did the same.

Nevertheless we all found ourselves thrust into the Royal Artillery, and our names appeared during the month of April 1861 or 1862 in the *London Gazette*, along with those who had volunteered. I protested most respectfully against this illegal and most arbitrary act, but in vain. I next petitioned Parliament. My petition was burked, along with about 200 others, from officers of the Indian Artillery and new Line Regiments. I then memorialised the Secretary of State for India. In four or five lines he bluntly refused either to permit my re-transfer to the Indian Army or to admit me into the Staff Corps, under the conditions laid down in Lord Cranborne's Despatch, dated 8th August 1866,—these being the only conditions under which I could enter, the original conditions laid down by Lord Halifax, containing certain prohibitory clauses, debarring my entrance. The Secretary of State for India stated no reasons for denying me justice.

However, up to the end of March 1866 I was left in command of a battery of the old Bengal Artillery, until it was disbanded in that month, when I was sent to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Allahabad. All this time I continued to write after my name the words "Bengal Artillery" and when in April 1869 I was ordered to take command of the 1st Battery 24th Brigade R. A., I again most respectfully protested against my transfer to the R. A., yet I took command, not only of the battery, but also of the Artillery Division at Mooltan, as the senior officer of Artillery at that station. During the succeeding eight months I did duty as an officer of the R. A., but writing after my name "Bengal Artillery."

In December 1869 I proceeded in command of 1-24 R. A. to Delhi, and on arrival there I was informed that a paragraph had been re-published in India from the *Broad Arrow* to the effect that "Major Parish was to be placed on the Retired List for not consenting to do duty with the R. A. without formal protest," or, in other words, for not consenting to be transferred to the R. A.—the formal protest consisting in my writing after my signature the words "Bengal Artillery" instead of "Royal Artillery."

About a month after this my retirement came out in the *London Gazette, but so worded as to appear that I had voluntarily retired!*

Here I must request the public to mark, that during the whole of the seven or eight years, from 1861 or 1862 to 1870, neither the Secretary of State for War, the Horse Guards, the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council, nor the Commander-in-Chief in India ordered me to discontinue writing the words "Bengal Artillery" after my name, and to substitute those of R.A. I was fully prepared to obey had such a course been ordered. There would be an entire re-arrangement of rates in respect of goods carried over Howrah and Raneegunge, and on the portion of railway at the end of the chord line. The East Indian Railway Company wished this change in their tables to be final. But it was desirable to give the sanction of law before the company carried their intention into effect. If the business rules were suspended, all the essential forms of Council could be gone through in time to admit of the bill being passed before the Government left Calcutta.

The Viceroy having suspended the rules—

Colonel Strachey shortly explained the objects of the bill. The first object was to declare the determination of the Government of India that certain new weights and measures would eventually be adopted for Army have none, under very great advantage, viz., declined to volunteer for general service.

My nominal pension amounts to £191 per annum, but from this small income a sum of fifteen guineas a year is deducted for the Widows' and Orphan Funds.

I trust your Indian and English contemporaries will do me the justice of re-publishing this letter in their journals.

I court publicity, and the strictest impartial enquiry into my conduct, and the cruel treatment I have received.

I have nothing to conceal.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you, and the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, for your disinterested and valuable support.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. PARISH, Major, Retired List.

Bombay, 15th March.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN ZANZIBAR.

THE following papers from Mr. Kirk, Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, with reference to the outbreak of cholera at that station, were y

THE CABLE.

A TELEGRAM by the Cable from Captain Halpin' dated 8-52 A.M. yesterday, shows the Great Eastern had then passed the Brothers—and at the same time the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Candia—all well.

THE PRINCE'S TRIP TO ELEPHANTA.

THE trip of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Elephanta, yesterday evening, was a remarkable success. So also were the illuminations at the Apollo Bunder and of vessels in the harbour. At Elephanta there were between two and three hundred guests; dinner was served in the Caves; and the illumination, fireworks, and bonfires on the island, when the steamers were leaving, formed a spectacle which will not soon be forgotten. To-morrow we shall give a detailed account of the day's proceedings. Yesterday morning, we may mention, the Prince drove along the new Back Bay Road and visited the Government Dockyard, where he remained about an hour.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN TO THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL having declined to give his assent to the Bill No. 6 of 1869, a bill to secure the payment to Government of the 15 lakhs lent by the Government of India to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council last year, on the ground that Section V. did not create a preferential and prior charge over moneys detained by the Chief Secretary to Government as empowered by that Section, a bill has been drafted and was published in the *Government Gazette* yesterday creating such a charge by express terms in Section V. A corresponding alteration has been made in the preamble.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN H. LANGTRY, 15th Hussars, has been appointed a member of the Remount Committee, vice Major Blundell, 3rd Hussars, relieved.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the *Oriental Press*, Old Jail Road, concerning the death of William Rowland, a compositor in the press, who fell into a well on the previous night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Jytea Molloo to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of housebreaking by night, and theft of a gold neck ornament and Rs. 200 in cash belonging to Ragoo Tolio Patell.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.—The annual presentation of prizes to the girls of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will take place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-morrow at a quarter past five o'clock. The Bishop of Bombay will occupy the chair, and the prizes will be distributed by Her Highness the Ranee of Jumkhundee.

IN intimating to its readers the fact that His Highness the Guicowar has agreed to give two lakhs of rupees for the erection of a new Sailors' Home, the *Indu Prakash* says—"The published estimates of the new building required only one lakh and seventy-five thousand, so that no contribution besides that of His Highness is required. As it was a part of the original plan to sell the present home and apply the proceeds to make up the 1¾ lakhs required, and as two lakhs have been already given by His Highness, we suggest to the Rev. Mr. Maule as a truly just and charitable gentleman, to move the making over of the present Home to His Highness, who, we feel sure, will convert it into a Dharmashala for the accommodation of railway passengers and others to whom Bombay might be a strange land. This arrangement will provide a splendid home for the sailors and also a Dharmashala for natives, thus spreading the benefit of His Highness's charity to all classes of the community. Will the English press back up this suggestion of ours?"

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and the general staff, will leave Bombay on the 21st instant. After His Excellency's arrival here, the army head quarters will be removed to Mahableshwur.—*Poona Observer* March 15.

WE understand that the last English mail has brought out the news, which will disappoint many in this Presidency, that Lord Napier of Magdala will not after all arrive at Bombay, but will proceed direct to Calcutta from Suez. His Lordship is expected to arrive there at the end of this month.—*Ibid.*

FIRE AT THE GHOREPOORE BARRACKS.—On Sunday night last, a fire took place at Ghorepoorie, between the hours of half past nine and ten o'clock, and completely destroyed one of the thatched temporary barracks which was occupied by the men of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment. Several military officers were present on the spot to render assistance, amongst whom were the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Evezard, and our executive engineer Major Mellis. Several engines were on the spots, but they were brought too late, as the barracks were within a few minutes all in flames. We are not aware how the fire first originated.—*Ibid.*

MISS CARPENTER.—Amid the bustle attending the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh we must not omit to record that Miss Mary Carpenter left India for England on the 12th instant. She began to feel symptoms of failing health and hence her rather precipitate departure. We believe she does not intend to return to India any more unless Government feel her co-operation necessary. She finally addressed her native friends at Dr. Atmaram Pandurang's house and bade them farewell. We hope the model school she established lately will flourish. As far as pecuniary arrangements go, we know Miss Carpenter has advanced money into the hands of a gentleman here sufficient to maintain the school for a year at least.—*Indu Prakash*, March 14.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP VICTORIA BRIDGE, Captain Laury, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE BARQUE AYRSHIRE, Captain Bavenkilde, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE S. S. MILBANK, Captain Smith, arrived on the 14th instant from Liverpool via Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MILBANK, Captain Smith, arrived on the 14th instant from Liverpool via Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE S. S. BUSHIRE, Captain Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers—For Mangalore: Mr. George Wilson. For Calicut or Beypore: Mr. E. S. Rouse, and Mr. G. Aldree. For Calcutta: Miss E. S. Gubbay. For Vingorla: Crustnajee Luxumon, and nineteen deck passengers.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 15th, 6 A.M. French Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th, 12-25 P.M.—Cable communication right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Europe. Latest dates of messages received at Karrachee from England *via* Turkey, service 13th March, 10-10 A.M., private 12th March 7-3 P.M., *via* Russia, service 14th March 2-8 P.M., private 11th March 7-5 P.M. Europe *via* Turkey, 14th March 10-45 P.M., *via* Russia, 11th March 11-24 P.M.

BEAWUR, 15th, 1.9 A.M.—Office opened this day.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

STATEMENT of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of February 1870.

No. of Bales	Quantity.	Value.	By what ships.	To what ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
1643	644,336	14,45,400	Norwood	Liverpool.
328	128,968	41,125	Bacchant	"
69	23,293	6,000	Str. Concrin ...	Amsterdam*
40	14,760	3,000	" " ...	Trieste*
75	29,400	7,500	" " ...	Havre*
971	396,400	1,26,000	" " ...	Hongkong*
200	84,000	26,000	" Kurrachee Gunja Khuttowpersaud	" "
20	8,240	3,000	" Lukhmerad.	" "
25	9,200	3,750	" Dowlutee ...	" "
35	14,450	8,250	" Konkordin ...	London.*
387	41,944	13,500		
3,917	1,380,600 lbs.	4,65,625		

Invoice 2,171 candies and 39 lbs.

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

N. B.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—

2,38 pressed bales, No. 1, (81,904, value Rs. 3,95,670.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH MARCH.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Hugh Donaldson, a seaman of the ship Sydney Dacres, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sent to jail for a week.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

MONDAY, 14TH MARCH.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

J. A. MIRANDA VS. REV. BRAZ FERNANDES, J. M. DE LA, AND MISS MARY T. MIRANDA.

THE plaintiff in the above case prayed for an order of the Court under section 29 of Act VI. of 1857, declaring him entitled to the sum of Rs. 912, being the balance of compensation awarded by the Collector of Bombay, in respect of all that piece of land registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 631, situated at Parell, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and invested by the Collector in Government securities under the provision of section 29 of the Act, and which amount was claimed by defendants.

The plaintiff appeared in person; Mr. Nusserwanjee on behalf of the first and second defendants; the third defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Nusserwanjee urged that this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. Section 30 of Act VI. of 1857 only gave jurisdiction to the Court when the compensation awarded did not exceed five hundred rupees. The Act of 1864 enlarging the Court's jurisdiction did not extend to cases under the Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes. Besides, this was a suit for declaratory rights, and a suit of that nature was not cognizable by this Court. Neither the money nor the land was in the possession of his clients, the defendants. The ground had been taken for the purposes of the G. I. P. Railway by the Government under Act VI. of 1857, and compensation had been awarded, and that should go to the pocket of the defendants, as the ground or a portion of it belonged to them. The pleader further contended that the plaintiff and the defendants both had been misdescribed in the summons; the former, he said, ought to sue in his administrative capacity, and the latter, J. M. de La, ought to have been described as executor of Domingos Agapet o de La.

The Court came to the conclusion that the Collector's award being for a sum of Rs. 2,245, it could not entertain the suit, which was ordered to be struck out.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following cases were disposed of at the High Court yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp:—

N. M. WADIA vs. PRANJEEWANDAS DOOLUBDAS.

On 31st August 1869, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia agreed to advance to the defendant in this suit, Pranjeewandas Dooludas, money on the security of shares of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company at the rate of Rs. 985 per share, with 12 per cent. per annum interest on the sum advanced. Fifty shares were to have been deposited, and on the making of that agreement the defendant signed a promissory note for Rs. 49,250 payable on demand; but only forty-nine shares were actually deposited, and therefore only Rs. 48,265 was advanced, and this was the amount originally claimed in the plaint. Several payments have since been made, and as they were made shares were given up. The amount still due is Rs. 34,995, for which thirty-four shares are held. Mr. Macpherson appeared before his Lordship yesterday in the suit, and decree was granted for Rs. 34,996, and costs, with simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the decree till judgment.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ v. ATMARAM MADHOWJEE.

In this suit, which was to recover two balances of account, one for Rs. 5,938-1-6, dated 18th November 1869, and the other for Rs. 1,000, dated 22nd November, Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. His Lordship gave decree for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. on the respective sums from the abovementioned dates till judgment, costs, and 6 per cent. on the amount of the decree till payment.

EDULJEE JAMSETJEE v. DORABJEE MUNCHERJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff, a Parsee priest, sued Dorabjee Muncherjee and his two partners, with whom he had had business transactions, for Rs. 9,123-5-0, amount due on adjusted account signed by defendants. Decree was granted for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent from 4th November 1869, costs, and interest on the amount for which decree was given at 6 per cent. till payment. It was represented by the plaintiff that the defendants were in embarrassed circumstances, and were preparing a petition for the Insolvent Court, and speedy execution was therefore granted.

Before Mr. Justice Bayley a suit was called at the instance of a widow named Dewcooverbace against her two sons, Mahdowjee Dyal and Pragjee Dyal. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants both appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,500, the amount of money left by the mother to her two sons, and for which their signatures were entered in plaintiff's book. The first defendant admitted the debt, but the second denied that it was due, though he admitted that the signature on the book was in his handwriting. His brother, he said, got all the money, and he, Pragjee, had been deceived in signing the account by bills being handed to him which it was said would be honoured in his native country, whither he was going, but which were never honoured. After hearing the evidence of the plaintiff herself his Lordship gave decree for the amount against both defendants, with interest, costs, and speedy execution against the second defendant. His Lordship remarked that he had no doubt Pragjee had committed wilful perjury in denying that he received any money. He believed the mother and first defendant rather than the statements of Pragjee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WARDEN and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.)

PETITION OF VENKATESH SHRINIVAS.

MR. ANSTEY with Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the petitioner.

On the case being called on, the Sheristadar observed to the Court that it was an application for the exercise of the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction in a criminal matter, and that the statement of facts in the application was not verified by the petitioner but by another person.

Mr. Justice Warden—How is that? Our rule requires the verification to be by the petitioner himself.

Mr. Anstey—I understand the rule only requires the statement to be sworn to, and that has been done in this case. It does not say that that must be done by any particular person. It merely says——

Mr. Justice Warden—Oh, yes, it does, and Mr. Nanabhai can tell you that it is a rule frequently put in force.

Mr. Anstey remarked here that he did not need to be informed of that by Mr. Nanabhai or any one else. He was going to say, when interrupted, that the matter was one affecting the liberty of the subject, his client being under rigorous imprisonment to which he had been illegally sentenced for acts not criminal, and that he hoped his application was not going to be put aside in favour of what was at best a mere formality of procedure. [The Registrar hands up the rule.]

Mr. Justice Warden—Here is our rule:—"In all applications for the exercise of the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court, whether on the civil or criminal side, the statements of fact must be verified by solemn affirmation. In the case of the application coming from a person in jail, the solemn affirmation should be made before the visiting magistrate of the jail, appointed under Bombay Act IV. of 1865." Who is the man that has made the verification in this case?

Mr. Nanabhai—I understand him to be a near relation of the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Warden—The rule is clear. We can't hear this application until it is verified by the petitioner.

Mr. Anstey—Surely that is going beyond the letter of a very severe rule. It is immaterial where or by whom the verification is made. It is enough if the Court has before it some person responsible for the statement in the application. The first part of the rule is mandatory; the second directory only; and the distinction between clauses mandatory and those directory only is well known to every practitioner of law. The first clause of the rule is mandatory, as appears from the use of the word *must* in it. The second is only directory as appears from the use of the word *should*. Besides, the second clause does not apply to the present case. The case contemplated by it is that of an application coming from jail; whereas the application in this case has been presented to the Court here by a pleader duly authorized in that behalf, and the statements therein are sworn to by a relative of the petitioner. The rule does not make it incumbent that the petitioner should himself verify it. On the other side of the Court, when a man is imprisoned, rightly or wrongly is utterly immaterial, and an application is to be made to the Court for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, it is made upon an affidavit which may be sworn to by any person that is competent to swear to it, and if a friend or relation interested in that man's liberty undertakes the responsibility of swearing to it, no one ever dreams of objecting that the person in jail has not sworn to it. This is equally a petition in the interests of liberty, and I trust your Lordships will not be so astute as to find difficulties in the way of the petitioner being heard. The Court has now before it a person responsible for the statements in the petition, and if those statements turn out to be untrue, it can deal with him according to law. A hearing of the petition should therefore be allowed.

Mr. Justice Warden said one of the statements in the petition was a very serious charge against the Subordinate Magistrate, viz. It is "that this conviction was the result of spite and malice on the part of the said Subordinate Magistrate, owing to a complaint against himself by the petitioner before the Full Power Magistrate of Koladghi, in consequence of which his records and papers were seized, and it was intended to stifle all enquiry into the matter of that complaint, as the proceedings in the case will shew." Surely that was a serious charge, and they must have the petitioner's verification.

Mr. Anstey—But that charge is part of the record, and not a new one. It was heard by the Full Power Magistrate and dismissed, and the dismissal is one of the grounds of appeal. The petition which you have just read tells you so. It says "as the proceedings in the case will shew." How can it be said that you are asked to let yourselves be surprised into receiving a grave charge for the first time, and under pretence of appeal, and without verification? It is not made for the first time; it is the very matter of appeal; it was verified in the Court below and is now so well verified as to yield the Court above a sufficient victim if the charge be groundless; and finally, in favour of liberty I again ask your Lordships to interpose between this poor man and his enemies in office, and hear his application to be released from the rigorous imprisonment which he is suffering. When you do hear it I think that it will be successful.

The Judges having consulted,

Mr. Justice Warden said—We think that the petition of appeal ought to be verified by the prisoner, and not by his relatives. Until the verification is sworn to by the petitioner, we won't hear the application.

Mr. Anstey—Then I understand your Lordships to reject this petition?

Mr. Justice Warden—No. We don't reject it. We shall order it to be sent to the Superintendent of the Jail in which the petitioner is, and there if he chooses he may swear to it, after which we shall proceed to hear it.

Ordered accordingly.

FIRE ON THE SHIP ARABIA.

REPORT of Capt. Hinckley, of the ship Arabia, on the voyage from London to Singapore:—

"The Arabia sailed from London August 15th, 1869, with a cargo of coals, bound to Singapore. On the 5th of Dec. lat. S. 28° 10, long. E. 98° 10, smoke was discovered issuing from the hatchways, with other indications that the cargo was on fire. Immediately made search both in between decks and in the lower hold as far as possible, and found smoke rising in the main hatch. I at once set all hands at work digging down, following the direction from whence the smoke proceeded, taking the coals on deck. The weather, fortunately, was very fine, being the commencement of the S. E. trades. On the level of the between decks, in the square of the hatch, found fire, which was apparently soon extinguished, working the Force pump drawing water, and digging below at the same time. A strong smell of fire observed and smoke again rising, set all hands to drawing water and working Force pump all night. By digging away in the lower hold, which was not blocked off with coals, and also in between decks, was enabled to get a free passage through to each hatchway so as to secure access to the fire should it appear elsewhere; also, cut holes in the deck for the purpose of pouring down water. On the 6th, still the same strong indications of fire, notwithstanding the large quantities of water thrown. Set all hands at work hoisting out coal, and throwing water when the fire was too strong. After getting about 3 feet of water in the ship, rigged canvas hose to both main pumps, leading them through holes in the deck to where the fire was, by which means was enabled to completely flood the square of the hatch and keep the fire under, until it was, I hoped, entirely extinguished. Continued working the pumps and hoisting out coal the 8th, when smoke began rising through the ventilator a little forward of the main hatch. It was now evident that unless the fire could be got at, water would not reach it and it must soon gain the mastery. I immediately set to work again hoisting out coal and pumping at the same time, as the fire increased. The decks being full of coal, was compelled, for want of room, to throw it overboard, much of it being cinders and almost live coals. Continued working through the night, and having dug down to within 2 ft. of the bottom of the lower hold and below the fire, extinguished it, as it fortunately has proved. It is incredible what little effect the quantity of water which was thrown had, as in the square of the hatch, where 2 ft. of water would settle away, a few turns of a shovel would bring up fire, and this within a few feet of a ventilator, which I am inclined to think helped to originate and increase the fire."

We think (says the *Straits Times* of the 16th Feb. in publishing the above) Captain Hinckley deserves great credit for the cool and persevering manner in which he put out this most dangerous fire. Very few masters of ships would have done more than close their hatches and await the result, abandoning the vessel should the fire not be extinguished.

A SOCIAL TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

For some time past (says our local contemporary the *Hindu Reformer* in his issue of yesterday,) a little trifling social incident has been agitating the Shenvi or Gond Brahman community of Bombay. The incident in itself might well be called trifling, and hence we thought it unnecessary to notice it in our issue of the 1st inst. But during the last fortnight it has, by the conduct or misconduct of the parties concerned, been allowed to be developed into something which it would be wrong to pass over.

The facts of the case seem to be these: The affair originated in a dinner party given by Mr. Bal M. Wagle at which there were present among others Dr. Bhau Daji, Messrs. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Ramchundra Vishnoo Madgamkur, Madhao Narayan Shirgamkur; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Parmanand and Mr. Govind Vithul Karkare. Now although the guests were of different castes and the last even of a different persuasion from the rest—his change of religion being well-known—yet the dinner was arranged with the concurrence of the host's old mother in accordance with orthodox practice. Mr. Karkare was seated at one extremity of the room and the rest of the parties were separated from each other just as at any orthodox party. Nor does it appear from the conduct of the parties present that any of them looked upon the entertainment in any other light than a strictly orthodox one. The only novelty or rather curiosity about the matter was that Mr. Karkare was dressed in like *garb* (!) silken as the rest, and this was done partly from a spirit of fun, since Mr. Karkare was a Brahmin before he became a Christian and accustomed to wear that cloth, and partly also from necessity as with his European trowsers he could not conveniently squat to dinner after the native fashion. Now wherein arose the misunderstanding or misrepresentation of this circumstance or what cause is not exactly known, it began to be rumoured a short time after the event that Mr. Karkare had been passed as a Brahmin, and that at the dinner party no caste distinction was observed. Thus commenced the agitation among the Shenvies which led to a meeting of the caste. Most of the accused refused to attend this meeting, but at the persuasion of one of themselves supported by two other influential members of the caste, they attended on the understanding that nothing, but a mere enquired of them beyond the host's relating the facts of the case and disclaiming any sinister design against the usages of the caste on the occasion of the party. This accordingly was done; but the caste meeting instead of closing there, appointed a committee with one of the accused Dr. Bhau Daji as a member to investigate it on Shastrical grounds and to adjudicate penance to the offending parties. It was resolved by this committee then that the host alone was to do penance by drinking the washing of an idol's feet given simply by saying that had done so. This, however, did not give satisfaction to the caste who thought all the accused should be subjected to the same penance, and so they held another meeting. Before the resolution was formally put, it was declared on behalf of Dr. Bhau in presence of his brother Dr. Narayan and the others who had been deputed to penance and was therefore declared purified. Thus elated by a grand but easy victory, the meeting gave two days more for the rest to follow or suffer excommunication. The closing scene is completed by Messrs. Madgamkur, Shirgamkur and Bhandarkar after some struggle with themselves and friends in spite of Dr. Bhau Wagle being relieved from the difficulty against which he was fighting by one of the sects of the caste coming to help.

Such are the true facts of the case they are ascertained and ascertainable by any one and we have endeavoured to exclude from our information all that does not partake of capability of satisfactory proof.

The first reflection that suggests itself to us is the conduct of the Shenvis of Bombay. We admit indeed that the fact of a Christian dining in the same room with Hindus is calculated to offend the feelings of a Hindu community which is far removed from the contamination of Europeanisation, which does not permit the Mahar to cast his unholy shadow on their precincts or persons and which would not permit the defiling touch of a European to remain unwashed. But what excuse have our Bombay Shenvi friends to set up for their conduct in this occasion? Is the caste defiled by the distant presence of Mr. Kurkare? Is not its purity affected by those of its members who are students or graduates in Medicine, and Dr. Bhau Daji foremost among them, cutting and handling the unholy corpses of the lowest Mahar not to say human flesh without any pollution? If they regard orthodox opinion, how can they account for the consideration they show to Mr. Narayan Dabholkur who in the view of that opinion has made his fortune by dealing in the flesh of the "sacred cow?" Was not the very plea in which the purists and indignants met desecrated in their eyes by the forbidden dalliance of its late owner with the notorious Misri? Nay more. How many of them could lay their hands on their hearts and swear that their homes were free from the invasion of prohibited articles, or their houses did not contain members who are and drank damnifying articles whether at hotels or elsewhere? What was the innocent, honest and open party given by Mr. Wagle beside the above which secretly goes on? It is strange none of these considerations were put to the members at the first meeting. It is equally strange that when at the second meeting these questions were asked, the obscurity of the person who spoke was taken advantage of to burk the matter. It is strange we repeat for the third time that men like Dr. Bhau Daji, Narayan Dabholkur, Shantaram Narayan Raghoonath Narayan and many others who could be named, put up with such insult to their common sense and self-respect, instead of vigorously protesting against the imbecile proceedings. What enviable light ought the Bombay Shenvies now to appear before the public in respect to their good sense, their intelligence and their enlightenment! There remains to be noticed the conduct of the parties chiefly concerned. This conduct it must be confessed has been far from what it ought to be, and the lead in this unfortunate business was taken by Dr. Bhau Daji. It is hardly needful for this journal to make a profession of any but the best intentions towards this gentleman. What we now say of him, therefore, is prompted simply by a sense of public duty. We believe then that Dr. Bhau by volunteering to do penance before even it was adjudged in his case, lent a colouring to the charge and strengthened the hands of orthodoxy, and the voice of clamour mingled as it probably was with no voice of clamour mingled as it probably was with no fairness in his innocence, instead of yielding like a guilty person; and we lay stress on his readiness in submission to the voice of the prejudiced mob because he is considered by the people at large to approve and patronise the doings of the old and the new parties alike so far as they may be good, and consequently his defection while it gave an air of credibility to the wildest misrepresentation of the truth, at the same time increased the difficulties of his companions. Nor let it be understood we wish to extenuate the blameworthiness of their conduct of at the expense of the doctor. They certainly had graver responsibilities than he in the matter. Their names stand prominent in all movements for reform and progress. They ought not therefore to have given up their stand so easily. They as all others may have their own private difficulties. But that cannot justify their conduct in public. Reform is no easy task, and those who profess to take a prominent part in its interests must be prepared to brave dangers and make sacrifices.

The *Indu Prakash*, refers to the subject as follows:—Excommunication is the order of the day in Hindu society and we sincerely hail it as it puts persons to test and gives an opportunity of judging whether their actions agree with their words. The Bombay public is aware that for some days past some agitation has been going on in the Shenvi community on account of a dinner party given by Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle, at which Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare was present. The facts of the case, as we are informed, that have transpired up to this time are as follows:—Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle sent round a list of gentlemen to be invited to dinner, in which Mr. Karkare's name was distinctly put. None took objection, all came to dinner, the principal gentlemen of the Shenvi caste being Dr. Bhau Daji, Messrs. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Ramchandra Vishnu Madgavkar, Madhav Narayan Shirgavkar and some of Mr. Wagle's relatives. All the rules of caste were observed in arranging the seats, and none took any objection to the arrangements. All went off well, but some members of the Shenvi caste some days after took objection to the proceeding and summoned Mr. Wagle, Dr. Bhau and others to give explanation. The explanation was tendered, a committee of the caste was appointed to inquire whether any sin was committed and any penance was prescribed, and the majority of the committee strangely came to the conclusion that Mr. Wagle only should do penance and none others though they had dined. Notwithstanding this decision of the committee, which the Shenvi community in general took to be inequitable, one Mr. Baby declared in the caste meeting and Dr. Narayan Daji corroborated the statement that Dr. Bhau Daji had unasked undergone penance. Following Dr. Bhau's example Messrs. Ramchandra Vishnu Madgavkar, Madhav N. Shirgavkar and Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar also underwent penance. Mr. Wagle is the only gentleman who has resisted taking any penance without being shown what his fault was and where penance was prescribed for it. All gentlemen from Dr. Bhau downwards had assured Mr. Wagle that they would never submit to any penance and would not leave him. The facts however have turned out, as we are informed, as above related. We can only express amazement and wait to see whether our information is incorrect.

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 10—CLERICAL.

FIGHTING PARSONS.

I BEG to warn the reader at the outset that this is going to be a clerical paper, so unless he takes interest in the sayings and doing of the "the cloth" he had better pass it by.

In the States, both in North and South, I met a great many fighting parsons—ministers who during the war believed the issues at stake to be so important as to make their appearance in the field more important than in the pulpit. In the South, Bishop Polk was one of the most prominent of these; and whatever the bishop was in the theological arena he seems to have been a formidable antagonist on the battle-field. It is told of him that his first appearance in war was in command of a battery. When preparations were made for opening fire, Polk cried—"Are you ready, boys?"

"All ready, sir."

"Got the right elevation?"

"All right, sir."

"Then the Lord have mercy on the sinners! Fire!"

Polk was killed in 1863 by a shell which struck him as he was taking observation of the enemy through a field glass.

At Savannah, I heard of a Hard-shell Baptist preacher who had become a captain in the Confederate army. Coming up from the interior and approaching the coast for the first time in his life, he was sent on one occasion across a slough to reconnoitre. These sloughs run far into the land, are almost dry when the tide is out, but fill to the depth of many feet when the distant ocean begins to send its water up. When the parson had taken this particular slough, which he took to be a shallow stream, he presently found himself in the neighbourhood of an immensely superior force of the enemy, and had to conceal his men and lie close for several hours. As soon as an opportunity occurred he crossed cautiously to withdraw his men, but on coming to the slough found, to his horror and utter bewilderment, that the slough was about ten feet deep. Brought up in the back settlements fifteen hundred miles from tide-water, and having never beheld a phenomenon like this before, except the slow rise of inland streams, he gazed into the deep slough with the expression of a man who finds himself in a land of magicians and dangerous enchantments.

"My brethering," he said at last, turning with awful countenance to his men, "I have been a preacher of the Gospel for twenty years and was always again sin. But the Yankees is a comin' and a tremenjus rain somwhar has riz this here wreek, so that we kent cross, and I swar for once, boys, by the Lord, we've got to face about and fight like the devil."

One of his men, however, pointed out a ford some way off, and the astonished captain, much edified by his first lesson on the tides, got his men across with whole skins.

Almost all the fighting parsons of the South were strong pro-slavery men. Some of them declared to me that they fought as much for the salvation of the black race "committed to their care" as for the sovereign rights which they believed belonged to every state.

One of the best-put defences of slavery I heard was from one of these militant ministers whom I met at Petersburg. He had thrown himself heart and soul into the cause of the South, took command of a battery under Stonewall Jackson, and got his church bells melted down into cannon balls, an expedient suggested by Beauregard and adopted in many parts of the South when ordnance stores ran low. He was a little thin, nervous man, with a massive brow, and a quick, keen, piercing eye.

"I suppose," he said to me with a grim smile of irony, "the fact that I threw shells in on those Northern rascals to perpetuate slavery would recommend me to the Scottish abolitionist if I visit your country again."

SLAVERY DEFENDED BY A "FIGHTING PARSON."

When we got into discussion on the subject of slavery, he put the case in this way:—"Slavery cannot be unscriptural, for God gave express directions about it from Mount Sinai: Abraham owned slaves. Christ never forbade slavery; and Paul returned a fugitive slave to his master.

"Nor is it opposed to reason. You say the black man has a right to be free. But no man has a right to be free, while no man is free. A man is born under the authority of his father, who has a right to his service till he is twenty-one; and after that, or even before that, as we have seen during this war, the Government can press him into its service; so that the young men who fell during this war were never free at all. They passed from bondage to their parents in their boyhood to the Government. A girl, again, is in bondage to her parents till she becomes a woman: and if she marries then she is under bondage to her husband all the rest of her life, unless she outlives him.

"But you say the case is different. Well, cases *do* differ, and we have to look not only at Scripture and abstract reason, but at fact and expediency. Now we maintain that it is expedient—that it is desirable for the welfare of society—that the black race on this continent should be kept in slavery. Free negro communities have been tried already and they have failed. They have failed in the North—they have failed in the West Indies—and they will fail here. In the struggle with the white man for life the negro will go to the wall, and will by-and-by disappear from the face of this Continent. Yes, sir, we fought for the negro's welfare as well as for our own rights. The surrender of Lee was the knell of the black race in America."

I think it would not be difficult to show that these arguments fail both in logic and fact. But my aim in reproducing them is not for the purpose of discussion, but to put on record a specimen of the Christians of the South justified the course they took.

To suppose that they believed slavery to be what we believe it to be in this country, and yet fought for it, would be doing the South injustice. I met a great many of the Southern clergy, and found amongst them a earnest and pious men (their pro-slavery principles notwithstanding) as I have ever met anywhere. They are conservative in religion as they are in politics, and abide more rigidly by the old standards (Westminster confession of faith, &c.) than seemed to me common in the churches of the North.

ALBERT BARNES.

Travelling through the North I met Albert Barnes, a man whose name must be known to many of your readers. The name of Barnes' "Commentaries" is legion, and it is a favourite fact with some of those who want to impress the importance of early rising upon the rising generation that Barnes wrote all his commentaries before breakfast. A cynic remarked that the world would not have lost much if Barnes had kept his bed. The world however has not endorsed this view of the matter, for both in America and in this country Barnes' "Commentaries" have an enormous circulation. I found Barnes in Philadelphia, the Quaker city. He is no longer in active work, having resigned his charge some years ago, less on account of age than of the failure of his eye-sight, consequent on too incessant application. He lives now enjoying well-earned repose, in his quiet home in the suburbs, miles out from the heart of the great city, amongst his flowers and his books. His daughter reads to him to save his eyes; and when he writes, as he still does (for his mind remains too active to desist altogether from work), he uses the writing frame on which Prescott, the historian, (who suffered from the same cause,) wrote his last works. It is a frame with wires across to guide the glass pencil, so that one can write with eyes closed. Poor Prescott used sometimes to take it and begin to write without remembering to feel if the copying paper was in; and only on coming to the foot of the page, and proceeding to change the sheet, discovered that he had been making no impressions, and had the whole work to do over again.

Barnes is a tall thin man, with white hair hanging in light curling locks to his shoulders. He is more clerical in appearance than most of his brethren, dressing in black, with a white stock,—a rarity amongst ministers in America. His lips are thin and firm, and his dark eyes keen and lustrous, giving no indication of being nearly blind. I remember the strange impression this made upon me the first time I met him. When he came into the room and advanced slowly towards me, his dark eyes seemed to be gazing into mine, and yet there was no look of salutation or recognition of any kind. One would have imagined him approaching something which he took to be an apparition. The fact turned out to be that he could make nothing out till he was within a few feet; then, suddenly arriving at the focus, he recognized me, the expression of his face changed, and with a quiet courtesy he welcomed me and bid me take a seat. His voice is quiet, but lacks music, and almost tends to harshness. I was told that as a preacher he was cold and polished, wanting point and fire; going smoothly on, without gesticulation, his hands folded behind him.

Speaking of American divines, he thought Beecher brilliant, but not safe in his doctrine. Bushnell was "off the track altogether." He was, however, a good preacher—earnest, thoughtful and practical. He never introduced his speculation into his preaching.

He regretted the narrowness of some good churches. A reformed Presbyterian, who had been invited to preach in his church, asked him if his people could sing Rouse's version of the Psalms; and on learning that they could not, refused to preach. But changes were going on. Presbyterian ministers were beginning to use pulpit gowns—a small thing in itself, but part of a larger movement.

BEECHER AND THE RICHARDSON AFFAIR.

A word before closing about Beecher and this strange affair in New York which has caused, so much excitement—I mean the part he took with Frothingham in the marriage of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland. Beecher has not come out of this affair so well as I hoped he might. Two things, however, have to be remembered. The first is that Beecher is a man of impulse, and seems, in ignorance of the real state of the case, to have been led into the affair by a chivalrous sentiment. The case as presented to him was this. Here is a man, McFarland, who by his drunken habits and his cruelty drove his wife to seek and obtain a divorce. Here is a man, Richardson, who, finding this woman struggling alone to support herself and her children, took compassion on her and gave her every assistance in his power. This man has been shot at, wounded mortally by Mrs. McFarland's former husband. He wishes before he dies to be married to her for the sake of herself and her children. Will you brave public opinion, which is against rather than with the dying man, and perform the ceremony? This seems to have been the aspect of the case presented to Beecher, and the aspect of it which led him to do as he did. He said, after the facts came out, that had he known or suspected the case to be as now represented, he would sooner have put his hand into the fire than let it sign the certificate. Still he has not come out with so candid a confession of his mistake as he ought to have done, and his reputation is suffering in consequence.

Another thing has to be borne in mind, and that is that American sentiment is very lax in regard to marriage and divorce. The Church generally adheres by the old standard and forms, in the facilities afforded for divorce by the law and the extent to which these facilities are taken advantage of. Beecher himself has spoken strongly on the subject, and declared it to be the duty of married people to make up their differences at home instead of going to law and getting a bill of divorce. But public opinion can only everything its own way, and in the Western States is very lax, and is gradually infecting even the better classes with its own views. In Illinois and Indiana the state of things is deplorable. Fancy a case like this which occurred last year in Chicago. A deacon and his wife living in Wabash Avenue (the Belgravia of Chicago) fell out with one another. The lady got a bill of divorce, served it on her husband, who, consenting to separation, confessed the bill. Thereupon the lady married a gentleman whose they had in the house as a boarder. The Doctor did not leave the house, but merely changed in the boarder took the Doctor's place and became the husband—all three living under the same roof as before. Here is another case that occurred in the same city in 1865. A sewing girl had married a soldier, who did not return in the same train with the rest of the Chicago troops on the close of the war. Thereupon she got a bill of divorce, wishing, as the saying is, "to take up with another man." Her husband returned in a day or two and passed the night with her. Next day she served a bill upon him; he (probably wishing to "take up" with some other woman) consented, and the bill and the decree was got. Thereupon the girl and her mother, *accompanied by the husband that was* and *the husband that was to be*, went to the magistrate's office and got the new marriage effected. They all dined together, and the mother-in-law along with the happy pair accompanied the divorced husband to the railway station to see him off

cions might rest on some of those who had behaved well, and I wished her to clear them of any stain of dishonour. I then mentioned various names, and she emphatically cleared them all except two. A name of a near relation was mentioned, and she declined to answer one way or the other as to him. I subsequently found a letter from that gentleman. She wanted me to come to her as usual, but I had no further intercourse with her. At the time of these confessions she was perfectly in her right senses. (The witness here identified three hotel bills endorsed in Lady Mordaunt's handwriting, as also a letter to the following effect, which was read :)—

"14, Belgrave-square, May 16, 1869.

"My dearest Charlie,—I think you will be rather surprised to see me writing from here. I came yesterday with papa and Helen, as I was not very sure about Orford's advice, and I wanted to see some of them. I am better than I was, but still rather uncomfortable. I hope you have been getting on pretty well with your fishing. Your mother is very anxious about Arthur; he is still very delicate. Major Arbuthnot came yesterday and is here. He seems a nice sort of creature, very much altogether the sort of thing for Lena. I have not asked yet what sort of presents they have got, but I think I will choose something to-morrow for myself and decide upon it. I have got such a jumble in my head, as I have got the parrot behind me, so you may imagine what it is. Little —— is here. She will bring the girl to-morrow. Will you write me a line to say what you think about Lena?

"Your affectionate wife,

"HARRIETT MORDAUNT.

"Lena's wedding is to be here, only, of course, on account of Lady Bradford's death, there will not be much going on for this year. I am going to part with Clarke. The other maid would, I think, perhaps, do; but I have not had time to try her yet. I think we had better leave at Walton, and bring the servants up to Chesham-place at once."

Lord Penzance.—That is dated the day after she left Walton.

Examination resumed.—I was in Scotland when I received that letter, and have had no communication with my wife since leaving Walton. I did not answer it. I first heard the suggestion of insanity from Sir T. Moncreiffe when he came to Walton. I had had many conversations with Lady Louisa and Mrs. Forbes before that. I thought at the time Sir Thomas did not see her at all, but have since heard that he saw her for three minutes.

Cross-examined.—I did not go to Norway in the summer of 1867. We spent it in Switzerland, partly on account of Lady Mordaunt's health and by the advice of Dr. Priestley. From the marriage down to November, 1868, she often consulted him. I had heard in was for ulceration of the womb. Sir Thomas did not object to my going to Norway on account of her health, but because he thought the accommodation would not be good. He ultimately consented to my going without her. I understood my wife went back to Walton ten days after I left. I believe her sister Frances and Miss Scott, an intimate friend of hers, stayed with her. Lord Colchester, I understood from my wife, was conditionally engaged to Miss Frances Moncreiffe, but that his father would not consent. There was great intimacy between Lord Cole and my wife's family. The Prince of Wales came to my house in London in the summer of 1868, three weeks before I started for Norway. I had returned from shooting, and was lying down when Bird came and told me the Prince was in the house, and I went down and saw him. It was after that I told my wife not to receive visits from him. I also found in the desk letters from Lord Newport, Mr. George Forbes, and a few others. I had heard the Prince had come several times, but not so often as I afterwards heard. Both Lady Louisa and Mrs. Forbes remarked to me at Walton that they would be no longer able to go to Court, as I thought a pair of ponies from the Prince of Wales's coachman belonging to the Prince, and she used to drive them. I once went to a ball with my wife in Scotland where the Prince was present. [Dr. Deane said the date of this was September 1868.] I did not see the invitation. My wife told me of it. The Prince gave the ball at his own house at Abergeldie. I slept with my wife regularly up to the time of the confinement. It was rather more than a fortnight after the confinement that she asked me to come to her. Dr. Jones told me she was at times silly, but did not imply that her mind was affected. I thought the statements might have arisen from something connected with her confinement, and Mr. Orford suggested that Dr. Jones should be called in. Her bodily health was satisfactory, but Dr. Jones was not called in on account of the state of her mind. I understood she was hysterical at times. I remarked on her silence to Dr. Jones, and he said that was a state best described as mental or hysterical catalepsy.

The witness here admitted the following letters, which were then read, to be in his handwriting. The first five were addressed to Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, the next three to Mrs. Forbes, and the last to Lady Kinnoul :—

The first letter was written on the 9th of March :—

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Tuesday.

"My dear Lady Louisa,—Harriett has not been quite so well since I wrote, having been hysterical and rather nervous and excitable, but without any fever; so Orford says there is no cause for anxiety, and that it will pass off. The baby is much the same, and its eyes are no better. Nobody has seen Harriett except Mrs. Cadogan and myself, and that seldom, as the least excitement puts her into the state I have described. Orford comes twice a day.

"Yours affectionately, "C. MORDAUNT."

The second letter was written on the 10th of March :—

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Wednesday.

"My dear Lady Louisa,—Harriett had a very good night, having had four hours, but she still has those nervous attacks, during which her mind wanders very much. Altogether she is much better than yesterday, and Orford thinks he is strong enough to get up; but at present it is difficult to get her to understand what is said to her, and she appears to have forgotten about the baby. Perhaps that is as well, as the poor little thing, although still alive, is nearly blind; and should that to be the case we cannot, of course, wish that it should live in such misery.

"I am writing to Helen."

The third letter was written on the 11th of March :—

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Thursday.

"My dear Lady Louisa,—Soon after I wrote yesterday there was a very decided change for the better in the baby, and to-day they think there are great hopes of much being done; there is more discharge from her eyes, and she has opened them wide for the first time. I am very sorry I cannot give a better account of Harriett, who does not recover as quickly as she ought to. She is so far strong that she is well enough, the doctors say, to get up; but her nervous system is so prostrate that she cannot be roused to do so, or to take much food. She hardly knows me, and seldom understands what is said to her. Yesterday Orford asked me to call in Dr. Jones, from Leamington, who came yesterday evening, and is coming again at the same time to-day. He says that there is no cause for anxiety as long as she continues to sleep so well (she sleeps eight hours every night), and that she is strong enough to be able to get up, only her nervous system is so prostrate that she cannot be roused to do anything, or, in fact, to understand what is said to her, and she seems hardly to know me or any one about her. We have brought the baby to her, but she had quite forgotten it, and after holding it a moment said it was to be taken away. Jones says it is a case in which no medicine can be given, and that food and sleep must restore her in time, as her mind and nerves have been so shaken. He says he has seen similar cases, and he is said to be very clever in treating them. But, poor darling, I am very anxious and distressed about her. The nurse attends entirely to her, and the baby is looked after by another nurse and Vhorn.

Ever your affectionate brother, "C. MORDAUNT."

The fourth letter was written on the 12th of March :—

"Walton, Friday.

"My dear Lady Louisa,—My darling Harriett remains much the same. She has taken more food, sleeps very well, but remains quite still, without ever speaking, and without understanding what is said to her out of bed and in the sitting-room, and we have done all that is possible to rouse her from this apathetic state. The doctors say it is entirely hysterical, and not in the least dangerous, but very distressing to see. The baby gets better and worse alternately, and I am afraid the improvement which took place is not decided. A wet nurse is regularly with it.

"Ever yours affectionately, "C. MORDAUNT."

The fifth letter was written on the 14th of March :—

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Saturday.

"My dear Lady Louisa,—I am most thankful to tell you there is a change for the better since I wrote last. Harriett has called me by name several times, and has said a few words, and she is certainly more herself, although the change is slight. She takes a good deal more food, and sleeps beautifully. Dr. Jones advised me yesterday to write for Helen, thinking it likely that, as she had not seen her so lately, the effect would be better than anything we who are so much with her can do. Jones says it is a state of cataleptic hysteria. I wrote to Helen, and in the meantime, unless she should come to-day, I can write again if darling Harriett gets better. The poor baby is much the same, and, although often worse, recovers wonderfully. There is a permanent wet nurse with it.

"Ever yours affectionately, "C. MORDAUNT."

The following were the letters to Mrs. Forbes :—

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Wednesday.

"My dear Lady Louisa,—I am very sorry to tell you that the baby has got much worse since I last wrote to you. Harriett could not nurse it, and its eyes are nearly blind. I telegraphed for Solomon, a great oculist at Birmingham, and he came here and did all that was possible; but they say there is no hope for the eyes, so we cannot, of course, wish that it should live if it is to be blind. Harriett is not going on so well as we could wish, but Orford says there is no cause for anxiety. She sleeps very well, and gets stronger; but she is so excitable and nervous that it is most difficult to keep her quiet, and, although not at all feverish, she wanders a good deal in her mind and cannot understand what is said to her. She never asks for the baby, and seems to have forgotten it; but they seem to think that is best, as we do not like to tell her of its state.

"Ever your affectionate brother, "C. MORDAUNT."

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Thursday.

"My dear Helen,—Since I wrote to you there has been a decided change for the better in the baby, and the doctors think there are great hopes of her recovery. Her eyes are much less inflamed, and she has opened them wide for the first time. Harriett is much the same, and I am very sorry I cannot say she is recovering as well as she ought to. Yesterday Orford asked me to call in Dr. Jones, from Leamington, who came yesterday evening, and is coming again at the same time to-day. He says that there is no cause for anxiety as long as she continues to sleep so well (she sleeps eight hours every night), and that she is strong enough to be able to get up, only her nervous system is so prostrate that she cannot be roused to do anything, or, in fact, to understand what is said to her, and she seems hardly to know me or any one about her. We have brought the baby to her, but she had quite forgotten it, and after holding it a moment said it was to be taken away. Jones says it is a case in which no medicine can be given, and that food and sleep must restore her in time, as her mind and nerves have been so shaken. He says he has seen similar cases, and he is said to be very clever in treating them. But, poor darling, I am very anxious and distressed about her. The nurse attends entirely to her, and the baby is looked after by another nurse and Vhorn.

Ever your affectionate brother, "C. MORDAUNT."

"Walton-hall, Warwick, Friday.

"My dear Helen,—Harriett remains in just the same state. The doctors still say that it is hysterical, and that there is no danger, although it is most distressing to see her, poor darling, day after day. They call it cataleptic hysteria. She eats and sleeps well, but never speaks, and understands nothing. She has been moved to-day into the sitting-room. Dr. Jones says that if it would be possible for you to come it might have the effect of restoring her, as she has not seen you quite lately, but we who have been so regularly with her she scarcely knows, and cannot understand a word we say. I hardly like to ask you to come, as it is so inconvenient for you to travel all the way again so soon, but it would be a great blessing to my poor darling. If Charley would not like you to come without him I should, of course, be delighted to see him.

"Ever your affectionate brother, "C. MORDAUNT."

"Walton, March 13, 1869.

"My dear Aunt Kinnoul,—I wrote a few days since to Georgiana at Rome, and waited a little before writing to you, thinking you would see her letter. Since that time I have been in great distress about Harriett. There has been no danger in her state, but it has not been at all satisfactory; for, although she takes enough food, sleeps well, and is out of bed and in her sitting-room, she has for a week had what the doctors called cataleptic hysteria. She was quite sensible, but never spoke or understood what was said to her; but to-day she has changed for the better, and poor darling called me by name for the first time, but can hardly speak yet. The baby has been very ill with the worst inflammation of its eyes, and had to be taken from poor Harriett, and she could not nurse it, and was not, in the state I have described, able to notice it. Now we have great hopes of its doing well, as, although often worse, it recovers wonderfully, and we have had a permanent wet nurse for it all the time. Please show this with my love to Georgiana, and if you would both write to Harriett I am sure by that time she would be able to read a letter, and it would be a great comfort to her.

"Ever yours affectionately,

"C. MORDAUNT."

The witness was cross-examined as to the meaning of the statements contained in these letters as to his wife's condition. He said,—I wrote them under the impression that my wife had some guilt on her mind. I believed that her statements were not true, and I clung to that belief as long as I could, in the hope that the ruin which threatened my home might be averted.

By the Court.—In the letter of the 10th I said her mind wandered because she kept repeating those statements to me, and I did then believe that her mind was wandering. At times she appeared not to understand.

Cross-examination continued.—By the words "she appears to have forgotten about the baby" I meant that she seemed not to take sufficient notice of it. I did not mean that she had totally forgotten the child. At the time I wrote those sentences in the letter of the 11th I believed she was in a nervous state, and I had told Dr. Jones and Mr. Orford so. She was sometimes silent, sometimes not, and at times apathetic. There were times during which she did not call me by name. I did not say she was out of her mind; my impression was that her mind wandered when she made those confessions. Dr. Jones told me that she had suffered from cataleptic hysteria. On one occasion, when nurse Hancox was with her, I saw her hold the baby to her breast for a moment, and then she said, "Take that child away." I cannot say precisely when that was. One visit to London, during which she stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, was made in October, and another in December. I was not aware, nor do I now know, that on the latter occasion her sister, the Duchess of Athole, was there. Mr. Haines was my legal adviser, and it was by his advice that Sir Thomas Moncreiffe and his family were asked to discontinue their visits to Lady Mordaunt at Walton, and that the doctors also were requested not to come again.

Re-examined.—I understood that Lady Kinnoul had got up a scene at Walton, which I considered quite illegitimate. Until that time Lady Mordaunt had been allowed to see both doctors and relations. There were no indications which would have led me to think her mind was wandering except her statements. I found the documents, as nearly as I can recollect, on the 14th —that is, the day after the last of those letters was written. I received no letters from Lady Louisa, but I understood that she desired to be kept informed of the state of Lady Mordaunt's health. Mrs. Forbes wrote to me, and Lady Louisa came on the 17th of March. Lord Newport was one of the persons about whom I had questioned my wife. I told her that I particularly wished her to clear him, and she replied, "I will not say anything about him, either one way or the other." I found these letters (produced) from Lord Newport in the writing-desk. I was aware that she was on terms of great intimacy, which I thought was strengthened by their near relationship. They are first cousins. I think that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was present at the ball at Albergeldie to which I went with Lady Mordaunt.

By the Court.—I found the diary containing an entry in Lady Mordaunt's handwriting in a travelling-bag on the same day on which I looked for the letters. It was either the same or the next day, and after my suspicions had been aroused and I had begun to look about for proofs.

Re-examination continued.—The communications she had made caused me to feel very unhappy, and I did not enter into full particulars on the subject with the doctors. I told Dr. Orford that I was afraid, on account of Lady Mordaunt's long silence at times, and owing to her having said these things, that there must be something on her mind which was giving her great distress, and I feared that it might cause her health to become worse. I merely said she had made statements which had caused me great uneasiness. I treated them to the doctors as statements which I utterly disbelieved. They were called in upon that information, and attached no importance thereto.

Lord Penzance.—I know, from what took place in Chambers, that Sir Charles was quite ready to give all reasonable access to the lady.

Re-examination continued.—I had no disease myself at that time, nor have I had disease at any period of my life.

By Dr. Deane.—There was no cover on the diary, and the travelling-bag in which I found it was not locked.

Lord Penzance.—It has been intimated to me that Her Royal Highness has received a subpœna to attend as a witness on behalf of Sir Charles Mordaunt, and he has signified his entire willingness to attend and be examined. I think it right, Serjeant Ballantine, that you should enable me to consult his Royal Highness's convenience by letting him know when his attendance is likely to be required.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—I am extremely surprised that such an intimation has been conveyed to your Lordship, because, at my express desire, a *subpœna duces tecum* was served upon his Royal Highness's solicitor, with the understanding that it should be taken as served upon his Royal Highness, so that his Royal Highness need not be troubled to attend personally. It was necessary to serve a *subpœna duces tecum* in order to obviate a formal difficulty which might arise as to the proof of documents, but he has not been subpœnaed to my knowledge, or by my desire.

Lord Penzance.—Then I was wrong in supposing that he had been subpœnaed to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Certainly, my Lord.

The Court then adjourned.

THE SCENES IN COURT.

(*Daily News*, Feb. 18.)

At the opening of the court yesterday morning there was considerable private discussion before the judge took his seat upon the probabilities of the trial coming to a premature termination. But any surmises of that kind were short-lived, for no sooner had the jury answered to their names than the counsel on both sides, during an application to the judge as to the examination of a sick witness, made it plain that the case would be fought to the end. There was, indeed, an intimation that it would continue over to-day. As at the previous hearing, there were continual applications for admission throughout the day, which the arrangements of the court rendered it necessary to negative. The circular gallery was again occupied, but more fully than before, by various members of the aristocracy, Sir Charles Mordaunt himself being amongst them. There were also three or four ladies. The general spectators were in all essential appearances the same as on Wednesday. The evidence, so long as it was a continuation of the medical testimony previously given by Dr. Priestley, Dr. Tuke, Sir James Simpson, Sir James Alderson, Dr. Gull, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Burrows, added very little to the facts elicited yesterday. The opinion of each witness—and the witnesses could not have been more positive—was that the respondent is insane, and that it is impossible she can be (to use the word frequently employed by counsel) "shamming." The medical men appeared to differ as to whether the rigidity of muscle, with attendant hysteria, from which her ladyship suffers, is true catalepsy; but they agreed that these and other symptoms of insanity are unmistakeable. It was a little singular to hear the medical gentlemen, one after another, refer to the same nature of test as employed by them at their lengthy visits to the respondent. Writing letters or cheques, singing or playing on the piano, turning ornaments upside down, or removing objects from one place to another, and a game at whist, seemed to have been the crucial experiments by which they tested how far she could comprehend, and carry her thoughts from comprehension to action. The testimony advanced as to these matters was so similar that it lost the keenness of its interest, and occasioned more yawning and restlessness than is excusable at high noon in a court which opens at eleven o'clock. A strong point insisted upon by the medical witnesses was the strange method which sometimes characterised the lady's madness, or, to put it in the phraseology of Dr. Wood, she was "wonderfully consistent in her inconsistency." Serjeant Ballantine infused a little life into the proceedings by cross-examining this gentleman upon the whist-playing experiment, at a time when the mental faculties of the people in court were so dormant that the asking of the witness, "Are you a whist-player?" was regarded as the quintessence of wit; and, judging from the open laughter that followed it nothing could have been more funny than the simple question, "Did you ever revoke?" Soon after this the chief witness, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, was put into the box. There was at once a settling down and bustle indicative of the highest anticipation on the part of the public. But their curiosity was barely gratified. The cross-examining counsel was sustained by the judge in a proposal to question Sir Thomas upon the respondent's self-accusations at the period of her confinement. When the question was asked, however, it turned out that her father knew but little of the matter at issue. The letter written by Lady Mordaunt in the autumn of last year referring to Sir Charles's butler as getting "cocksy," caused some laughter; and the document itself, apparently much blotted, was curiously scanned while it was being passed over to the Registrar. After Sir Thomas had been under examination about half an hour, the mid-day adjournment was taken, and fear of not being readmitted prevented any one leaving the court during the interval. Sandwiches and flasks, and speculations as to what Sir Thomas would most likely say when he returned, were discussed together. On the resumption of the proceedings Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, to everybody's surprise, was seen no more, and the trial was continued by Serjeant Ballantine's speech for the petitioner. It was a very effective address, some portions of which kept the court in deep silence. The learned serjeant commented strongly upon the non-appearance of Lady Louisa Moncreiffe. There was intense silence when the marriage and married life of the Mordaunts were sketched, and the falling of a pin might have been heard while the learned counsel entered into details of a most unpleasant character—not unpleasant enough, however, to induce a single one of the few ladies present to retire. Dr. Deane's attempt to check any statements affecting persons whose names had not yet been mentioned again failed, the Judge clearly telling the jury that he had no discretion whatever as against the learned counsel's legal right. Serjeant Ballantine's assurance that no one would be more rejoiced than his client if the persons implicated could prove their innocence elicited indipient applause. The most powerful portion of the address was a denunciation of the lady's deceit in writing from the Palace Hotel to her "darling Charlie," complaining how "horribly dull" she had been "all alone" during the evening, the alleged fact being that she had gone to the theatre with a gentleman, and supped with him at the hotel afterwards. There was no lack of amusement when the comfortable-looking monthly nurse gave evidence against Lady Mordaunt. Apart from the serious nature of what she had to tell, her's was a homely plainness of speech that to some extent justified the titterings of the thoughtless. There was no yawning now, when each moment promised to bring some fresh sensation. Lady Mordaunt's description of her own baby, and her assertion that if her husband found everything out there would be "a great row," were told by the witness in a tone that bordered on the virtuously indignant. She acted upon the principle of finishing her answers off at once, which, when these answers assumed the form of a series of long sentences, proved somewhat inconvenient to the Judge. His lordship venturing upon a hint to that effect, the worthy nurse boldly confronted him, and said if she could not finish her remarks without dividing them, she was "put out." The extraordinary statement subsequently made by this witness respecting the proposed disposal of the child, and her conversations with Lady Mordaunt, created great excitement. After the cross-examination, which she stood bravely, the court adjourned. Several other witnesses are to be called to-day, probably Sir Charles himself.

(*Daily News*, Feb. 19.)

The public excitement which attends the progress of this extraordinary trial increases daily. It was manifested yesterday, the third day of hearing, in an earlier siege of the court, in larger crowds at the doors, in harder work for the police, both within and without, in closer packing wherever people could be fairly accommodated in the court, and in more determined efforts by the patient throng in Westminster-hall to learn from every body who came out what had been revealed. Fortunately for the comfort of those inside there was no relaxation of the admirable regulations which makes this, the smallest and not the most convenient of our courts, the least mobbed. Every now and then when the doors were opened for a moment the chorus of remonstrance and appeal from the struggling outsiders made the more fortunate immates grateful alive to the soundness of the exclusive principle upon which the court is conducted. The evidence of Mrs. Cadogan was given in a manner little short of perfection, and the cross-examination, involving various questions on the legacy which Walter left her, but disputed afterwards, made no difference in her self-possession. The Rev. Mr. Cadogan, her husband, was not so satisfactory a witness, his evident nervousness shaping his answers into mere monosyllables. Towards the termination of his evidence his counsel asked if he desired to make a voluntary statement, but the suggestion was discouraged by Lord Penzance. At this point a proposal to read the affidavit of a witness who was too ill to attend was objected to by Dr. Deane, on the ground that he had not had it in his hands long enough. He might yet have an opportunity of cross-examining the individual alluded to. The Dowager Lady Mordaunt was only heard with much effort. Her lowness of tone in narrating the last interview she had with her daughter-in-law drew from Serjeant Ballantine an apology, and then a request that she would withdraw the handkerchief on which her chin leaned. The lengthy and minute details of that farewell visit, entered into with the view of showing Lady Mordaunt's sanity, were given with singular conciseness. The leading counsel were absent from the court during her cross-examination, and when Mr. Archibald's few questions were at an end, there was a temporary stoppage, which gave the Judge an opportunity of saying that the case was making but little headway. Serjeant Ballantine having been sent for, Sir Charles Mordaunt was summoned. His entrance was the signal for an unseemly movement amidst the back-row spectators to see the chief personage in the cause. The young baronet answered the questions put to him in undertones, and seemed but indistinctly to hear what was asked him. The interest shown when the names of Lord Cole, Sir F. Johnstone, and the Prince of Wales were brought forward was quite feverish, and became almost uncontrollable when the packet of letters, announced to be the Prince's, with some dried flowers, and a "valentine" were transferred to the Judge. The valentine, as Sir Charles termed it, was an ordinary-sized perfumed sachet. The Judge had some little difficulty in getting Sir Charles to say whether the flowers and sachet were found in the same envelope as that containing the Prince's letters; but the witness perceived eventually what his lordship wished to know, and answered promptly. One or two of the letters presented to the Judge as written by the Prince of Wales were upon black-edged paper. The production of these silent witnesses necessitated a brief interlude. Sir Charles, who had assisted the Judge in arranging the letters, then resumed his leaning attitude on the resting-board, and continued his evidence with a degree of inaudibility that severely taxed counsel's learning manners. The difficulty was not diminished by his slowness of speech, and his habit of repeating his words with a distinct pause between each, as though he were in search of the right one for giving replies, and a using of such qualifications as "I think," "I did not hear that it was so," &c., which occasionally obtained an interference from the Bench before the plain "Yes" and "No" came. The letters, together with some hotel bills, which were referred to by counsel and placed in the keeping of the court, were not read, nor was the nature of their contents indicated. The isolated instance of laughter heard in court during the day followed Sir Charles's description of hysterics: "When men cry that is not hysteria; when women cry it is"—a quaint conception at which it was hard not to smile. Serjeant Ballantine seemed to be much surprised when Lord Penzance referred to the intimation he had received that the Prince of Wales was subpœnaed on Sir Charles Mordaunt's side. The Judge explained that some preparation would have to be made for his Royal Highness's reception, and the assurance of the Prince's readiness to appear whenever called upon was received with a buzz of gratification. Dr. Solomon was to have been the next witness; but the Court adjourned when Sir Charles left the box. The number of distinguished visitors in the gallery was double that of the previous day. Other witnesses are to be examined to-day, and then, according to rule, the trial, if unfinished, will stand over till Wednesday.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 9/4d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11 1/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Circular Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order,"

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 19/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16 "
2	do.	1/11 9/16 "
1	do.	1/11 1/2 "
	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consignment without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payabl to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to
S. P. DRUNJEEBHOY & Co.,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., Harvor Grove, Lambeth.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & GRIEVE.

FOR SALE—

1 Set English Brass Mounted Double Harness.....	Rs. 200
1 Set English Brass Mounted Single Harness.....	100
1 Dog Cart English, W. A. Horse and Harness (Silver Mounted).....	500
Br. Aust. H. Pioneer.....	3,000
Ch. Aust. G. Consul.....	1,200
W. A. E. Carry Mare.....	400
Ch. A. H. Good Hack.....	350
Ch. A. H., good Harness Horse.....	200
A Dog Cart, Lamps, &c.....	200

Apply to Captain DENT, Ahmednuggur.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Curry Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Hillingatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Patch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's Goods, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Eastwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Phaeton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand dog-cart with a set of harness.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and seat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by M. Rimes, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Firoshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light carriage with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Penroe and Countee, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th March 1870.

NOTICES.

KATTA KHALI TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2nd To consider the question of the debt due to the Managing Agents in Bombay, and pass such Resolutions as may be necessary; and also to transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—The BOMBAY-ADEN SECTION of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph will be OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES to Aden on MONDAY the 14th instant.

The following is the Tariff from Bombay :—

10 Words.....	Rs. 10 0
20 "	" 15 0
30 "	" 22 8

and Rs. 7-8-0 extra for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

Messages will be received at the Government Office.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

FRAUD.—On the 29th June, 1866, MOYEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. GROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was convicted, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Grosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer